

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

Oahu Must Be Held

OAHU MUST be held in time of war upon the Pacific, as the naval base being established here is of prime importance to the defense of the entire Pacific Coast and Alaska. This is declared emphatically in the outline of the plan for the military policy of the United States, as laid down by the general staff, and the insistence of the best brains of the army upon the importance of Pearl Harbor makes it certain that one of the first moves, when the conditions on the Mexican border permit, as they will very soon, will be the prompt increase of the local garrison until there are at least twenty thousand soldiers here.

The defense of Oahu is not, under the plans of the general staff, to be left in any particular to the navy except through submarines, but Oahu must be defended by the army for the benefit of the navy. "The function of the navy," says the report recently drawn up by the general staff "is to secure and maintain the command of the sea. To accomplish this it must be free to seek and defeat the enemy; that is, to promptly take the offensive. The employment of any part of the high sea fleet for local defense is, therefore, a misuse of naval power."

Pointing out the particular services required of the overseas section of the regular standing army, the report shows how necessary it is that the defenses of the Philippines, of Guantanamo, of Panama and of Oahu be prepared before any trouble is feared. To reinforce the peace garrisons of these points after a declaration of war is a military impracticability, while to throw reinforcements into them during a crisis might precipitate an otherwise avoidable conflict, and it is well to note that in no least particular do any of the plans of the army or navy provide for aggressive warfare. Defense is the keynote of all the official pronouncements.

Regarding the general requirements of the overseas forces, the general staff plan has this to say of Oahu:

"The maintenance of the naval base at Pearl Harbor, Oahu, is an essential factor in the military problem of holding the Hawaiian Islands. These must be held by our forces as they constitute a vital element in the defense of the Pacific coast, and in securing to ourselves the full value of the Panama Canal as a strategic highway between the two oceans."

"The problem of holding Hawaii can be solved by making Oahu, and therefore Pearl Harbor, secure against all comers. This is only possible by the joint action of the Army and Navy. Pearl Harbor and Honolulu are already protected by fortifications now nearing completion. These, while deemed adequate to meet the conditions existing when they were designed, must now be strengthened to meet the recent increase in power of guns afloat; but no matter how complete these harbor fortifications on the southern coast may be, they are unable to prevent attacks on the hundred miles of coast lying beyond the range of these guns. There should be in addition a force of modern torpedo craft forming part of the naval equipment of Pearl Harbor with sufficient radius of action to keep the Hawaiian waters thoroughly patrolled and always dangerous to an enemy. Should this force be worsted in combat and withdrawn before the arrival of our high sea fleet, the complete control of the local waters might pass temporarily to the enemy, so that the ultimate security of Oahu and the naval base depends upon including in the garrison enough mobile troops to defeat any enemy that may land anywhere on the island. It is clear that perfect combination between the Army and Navy at this station is absolutely essential to success in holding this key to the Pacific. Without complete dual defense here we are not sure of retaining control, even of that part of the Pacific lying within the sphere of defense of our western coast. With this dual defense the high sea fleet is left free for action anywhere in Pacific waters."

A New Immigration Policy

ANTICIPATION of large immigration after the war has revived the discussion of laws on that subject, which died down after President Wilson vetoed the last bill. New schemes are frequently brought forward, one of the most interesting of which is that of Sidney Gulick, a leader in the world-peace movement.

He would admit only as many aliens from any land as the United States can Americanize, and would limit the number from each country to five per cent of those already naturalized from that country, with their American-born children. He would not discriminate between European and Asiatic immigrants, but says that his plan would admit only a few hundred each annually from China and Japan, while allowing large immigration from Europe. He would register all aliens until they become citizens, charging a fee of five or ten dollars a year. He would establish a bureau of education for immigrants, which should prepare text-books, fix standards and hold examinations, and would reduce the annual registration fee one dollar for each examination passed. Certificates of graduation from this bureau and of good behavior from the bureau of registration would be essential to naturalization and all new citizens would take the oath of allegiance on the Fourth of July, with public ceremonies. Thus eligibility to citizenship would be based on personal qualifications without race discrimination. The government would be given adequate responsibility and authority for the protection of aliens.

There are good points about this plan, says the

Portland Oregonian. Under our present laws we accept any new citizens who offer themselves; we should select those who will be a valuable acquisition. We exclude all Chinese and Japanese except a limited class, while admitting persons of other nations who are far more objectionable than would be many of the Chinese and Japanese. At the same time by excluding people of those nations by name we cause resentment which seriously mars the harmony of international relations. We do nothing to make aliens American in habit, thought and speech; we make them American in name only, so long as we do not educate them. By neglect to distribute them where there are openings for them, we permit immigrants to become an undigested mass in the great centers of population, a danger to social order.

Little difficulty and no ceremony accompany naturalization, hence the new citizen is not impressed with its importance as he would be on a similar occasion in his native country. The federal government, being responsible to other nations for protection of their citizens within our borders, should have full power to give it. Much friction with other nations would then be avoided and this nation would rise higher in the esteem of its neighbors.

Mr. Gulick has made some good general suggestions for revision of our immigrant laws. If the lines laid down by him were followed, the literary test, which has caused vetoes of three successive bills, would be avoided and we should have reasonable security against a flood of ignorant, unassimilable material from any one country. We could also be assured that persons admitted to citizenship would be fairly qualified to perform its duties.

Latest In Charters

A few years ago the commission form of government was all the rage. But according to the Tacoma Ledger, it isn't so today. The fashion has changed. The city manager plan now has the public eye. And the particular city manager plan now in favor is not just the same as the city manager plan much talked about a few months ago.

There are merits in the new plans, yet they all prove somewhat disappointing because of imperfections in citizens and indifference to public duty. When we adopt a new charter we usually expect too much of it. It is not self-operative. An active and intelligent citizenship is required to make any democratic plan of government work well. One of the speakers before the National Municipal League, which met in Dayton recently, said that seventy per cent of the electorate of American cities is indifferent and that really only about ten per cent is active for good government. A big problem is to convert a lot of the seventy per cent of indifferent into active and interested citizens.

A committee of the National Municipal League submitted an outline of a "model city charter." It is worth attention as being the latest and best thing in city government, in the opinion of men who have given the subject special study. It strikes one as being an improvement over the commission form because it has more centralization of power and at the same time a check on the abuse of power.

In brief outline, the plan is this: A city council of from five to twenty-five members, depending upon the size of the city, would be elected either by the preferential or proportional voting plan, the former being preferred by the advocates of non-partisan government. Terms of councilmen would be four years. The city council would elect a city manager for an indefinite term, the manager to be found in any part of the country and not necessarily in the city where he is to work. The city manager would choose the heads of all departments—law, health, finance, safety and public works. These heads would be responsible only to the city manager and would report only to him. City councilmen would be forbidden to deal with anybody in the administrative service. If the council had anything to offer or order, it would have to be done through the city manager. It would be a misdemeanor for a councilman to try to give orders to any administrative official except the city manager.

The only officials the council would appoint, except the city manager, would be a city clerk and a civil service commission. One of the councilmen would be chosen by the council as mayor, who would serve as the legal head of the city. The council would levy taxes, pass ordinances and decide upon the policy of the city, but the policy would be carried out through the city manager. The councilmen would be like directors of a bank or other corporation and the city manager would be like the president or general manager.

The council could remove the city manager, but only after a public hearing if he had already served six months. The recall and the initiative and referendum were included in the draft made by the committee, but the committee was not unanimous on this feature.

One of the distinct merits of this plan is that the city council could be made up of men of good business judgment who would serve on small salaries or no salaries at all. The city manager would choose department heads fitted for the special work required. It's mighty hard to get experts for department heads by popular election, and that is one of the reasons the commission plan is defective.

Sheriff Rose announces: "Once in a while a man gets away, but we always get him back." This will be sad news to Jack McGrath.

In the Balkans

A very frank statement of the Rumanian case, as it stood several weeks ago when Bulgaria launched its invasion of Serbia, and as it stands today, so far as can be told from the little verifiable news that comes out, has been made by a prominent Rumanian statesman and published in Serbia before Nish fell. It appeared as an explanation to the Serbs of Rumanian inactivity. And Rumania's position is undoubtedly that of Greece. Neither of these nations dare enter the war until a sufficient force, from Russia in the case of Rumania, and from the British and French in the case of Greece, is on the ground to make fairly certain that Serbia's fate would not be also theirs.

Says the Rumanian statement:

"None but the Great Powers of the Quadruple Entente can face Germany and her Allies. But when can we count with certainty on the effective intervention in the Balkan Peninsula of England and her Allies? Nobody can answer this question. We all know what Germany wants, and what Germany will do: But does anyone know what the Quadruple Entente will do? You know very well that the Quadruple Entente is not a harmonious whole. The agreement of September 3, 1914, only binds its constituents not to conclude a separate peace; but no provision was made for a common and unified policy in conducting the war. In this respect each of the four Powers (England, France, Russia and Italy) has retained its own freedom of action. The result is that in every new situation the Quadruple Entente is obliged to confer as to what policy shall be adopted, and such negotiations, even though they produce perfect accord, inevitably mean delay.

"You will surely understand that in these circumstances every neutral country, and particularly Rumania (with her dangerous geographical position) must take care not to incur the hostility of Germany in return for the empty friendship of the Quadruple Entente.

"This is the secret of Rumania's attitude, and probably of that of Greece. You and others tell us that the final victory of the Quadruple Entente is certain. We do not doubt it, but it must be admitted that this victory is likely to be long delayed. The English, on their island, can afford to wait for victory; but Rumania cannot afford to incur the hostility of Germany and Austria while waiting for the end of the war, for in the intervening period she might easily suffer the fate of Belgium and share the destruction meted out to Serbia. You Serbians may say that this is a selfish policy. I assure you it is merely a policy of self-preservation. You cannot reasonably demand that we should expose our country to the terrible danger of making a merciless enemy without possessing a guarantee that his opponents will support us."

Teach the Truth

ONE of the new departures of the Navy league is a project for the formation of a league for juniors. The idea is a good one, and as a correspondent of "The Navy" suggests, there is opportunity in it for permanent good if a point is made of teaching the children of the country the histories of American wars as they were. In the past, there has been altogether too great a tendency to indulge in spread-eagleism when telling of the military and naval activities of the United States. Defects and mistakes have been glossed over and in some instances successes have been much magnified and presented out of their context. This is quite natural and under some circumstances it would work little harm.

Unfortunately, in America such a course has a distinctly dangerous tendency and has resulted in much evil. The average man, knowing little of the history of his country except what he has extracted from a school textbook, perhaps under the tutelage of a teacher of no original ideas and little if any research, gains the impression that the conflicts between this country and other powers have been a series of glorious episodes, monuments both to the bravery of the citizenship and the wisdom and efficiency of the government. There are some ugly incidents in the War of 1812 that cannot well be hidden, but they are largely forgotten by the average youth in the picture of a final triumph which is held up to his view.

So far as the patriotism and heroism of those in the ranks are concerned, and so far as the devotion and efficiency of officers are concerned, the United States has just cause to be proud. But in the direction of governmental management and wisdom and foresight and preparedness there is much to be desired, and the remissness of congress in particular has been the cause of extensive needless suffering and expense; it has been responsible for the sacrifice of scores of thousands, perhaps of hundreds of thousands, of lives. There are even those who maintain that had the American government been possessed of an adequate standing army and an up-to-date fleet in 1861 there would have been no Civil war, or at most only an aborted insurrection. However that may be, the inner military and naval histories of the War of 1812, the Mexican war, and even the Spanish-American war, contain passages which if read and understood aright by the youth of this country would cause not indignation and determination that there will be a change in the future.

Officers of the army and navy of the United States know the truth about the past, and occasionally there is very frank discussion of conditions past and present in their technical journals, but these unfortunately seldom come before the eyes of the general public and never penetrate into the schoolroom.

Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market

Quotations
ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL MARKETING DIVISION
December 9, 1915.

Wholesale Only. BUTTER AND EGGS

Island tub butter, lb.	28 to 30	Broilers, lb. (2 to 3 lbs.) ..	33 to 35
Eggs, select Oahu, doz.	74	Young roosters, lb.	30 to 33
Eggs, No. 1, Island, doz.	65	Hens, good condition, lb. ..	25 to 27 1/2
Eggs, No. 2, Island, doz.	55	Turkeys, lb.	40
Duck eggs, doz.	40	Ducks, Moscow, lb.	35 to 38
		Ducks, Pekin, lb.	25 to 30
		Ducks, Hawaiian, doz.	5.40

VEGETABLES AND PRODUCE

Beans, string, green, lb. ....	.05	Peanuts, small, lb. ....	.02 to .02 1/2
Beans, string, wax, lb. ....	.06	Peanuts, large, lb. ....	.02
Beans, Lima in pod, lb. ....	.03 1/2	Onions, Bermuda, lb (none)	
Beans, dry, lb. ....	.05	Green peppers, Bell, lb. ....	.06 to .07
Beans, Maui red, cwt (none in mkt.)		Green peppers, Chili, lb. ....	.05
Beans, Calicoes cwt.	4.00 to 4.50	Potatoes, lb. Irish, lb. ....	.01 1/2
Beans, small white, cwt.	4.50 to 5.00	Potatoes Sweet, cwt.	1.00 to 1.25
Beets, doz. bunches. ....	.30	Taro, cwt. ....	.50 to 1.00
Carrots, doz. bunches. ....	.40	Taro, bunch. ....	.15
Cabbage, cwt.	2.50	Tomatoes, lb. ....	.03 to .04
Corn, sweet, 100 ears (none)		Peas, green, lb (none)	
Corn, Haw small yel.	35.00 to 37.00	Cucumbers, doz. ....	.50 to .65
Corn, Haw, large yel.	32.00 to 35.00	Pumpkins, lb. ....	.01 1/2 to .02

FRUIT

Alligator pears, doz. (none in market)		Limes, 100 ....	.50 to .75
Bananas, bunch, Chinese, 20 to 50		Pineapples, cwt. ....	.65 to .75
Bananas, bunch, Cooking, 75 to 125		Watermelons (none in market)	
Broadfruit, doz. ....	.30 to .50	Pobas, lb. ....	.08 to .10
Fig, 100 ....	.85	Papayas, lb. ....	.08 to .10 1/2
Grapes, Isabella, lb. ....	.09	Oranges, 100	1.00 to 1.50

LIVESTOCK

(Beef, cattle and sheep are not bought at live weight. They are taken by the meat companies dressed and paid for by weight dressed.)

Hogs, 150 lbs and over.09 to .10	Hogs, up to 150 lbs, lb.09 to 10 1/2
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DRESSED MEATS

Beef, lb.11 to .12	Mutton, lb.11 to .12
Veal, lb.12 to .13	Pork, lb.15 to .17

HIDES (Wet-salted)

Steer, No. 1, lb. ....	.16	Goat, white, each ....	.10 to .20
Steer, No. 2, lb. ....	.15	Sheep, each ....	.10 to .20
Kips, lb. ....	.16		

The following are quotations on feed, f.o.b. Honolulu:

Corn, am. yel., ton.	39.50 to 41.00	Oats, ton.	33.00 to 35.00
Corn, large yel., ton.	38.50 to 40.00	Wheat, ton.	39.50 to 40.00
Corn, cracked, ton.	40.00 to 41.50	Middlings, ton.	39.00 to 39.50
Brass, ton.	30.50 to 31.50	Hay, wheat, ton.	39.50 to 40.00
Barley, ton.	33.00 to 34.50	Hay, alfalfa, ton.	26.00 to 27.00
Soyabean food, ton.	42.50 to 43.00	Alfalfa meal, ton.	25.00 to 25.50

The Territorial Marketing Division is under supervision of the U. S. Experiment Station, and is at the service of all citizens of the Territory. Any produce which farmers may send to the Marketing Division is sold at the best obtainable price. A marketing charge of five per cent is made. It is highly desirable that farmers notify the Marketing Division what and how much produce they have for sale and about when it will be ready to ship. The shipping mark of the Division is S. E. S. Letter address: Honolulu, P. O. Box 1237. Salesroom, Ewa corner Nuuanu and Queen streets. Telephone 1840. Wireless address, TEA MARK.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER

By A. T. LONGLEY
Superintendent Territorial Marketing Division
December 10, 1915.

There has been a slight increase in the number of eggs coming into the market, but not enough have been received to make any difference in last week's prices.

There will be a good market for all kinds of fat poultry during the Christmas holidays. Poor stock is especially undesirable now.

The price of cabbage has fallen a little. It is now coming into the mar-

CHOLERA ATTACKS

OAHU SWINE HERDS

Some of the Best Stock On Island
Said To Be Afflicted

Reports continue to come in of the prevalence of hog cholera, in some places in an almost epidemic form, on this island, and it is understood that the authorities are considering methods of combating the disease.

A. L. C. Atkinson, the Watertown hog magnate, reports the existence of cholera among his choice stock, and Percy Pond, who raises some of the best pork in the islands, on the plains of Lihalehu, has also been a sufferer from the dread sickness.

Dr. A. R. Rowat, one of best known veterinarians in the Territory, speaking of the matter last night said:

"From an economic point of view, as well as for the protection of producer and consumer, the health of the livestock of this Territory should be most zealously safeguarded. About two years ago an outbreak of the disease in the swine herds of this island did a lot of damage."

"At the present time an outbreak of disease is decimating the hogs on the ranches of Oahu. The disease at first was thought to be cholera but was later declared to be caused by swilla and lead poisoning. That there should be more than a fleeting doubt as to the identity of these diseases seems impossible. Lead poisoning, both in its acute and chronic forms, presents definite, positive and constant symptoms, and while those of hog cholera may have a slight similarity, they should never be misinterpreted for the former."

"A chemical analysis on the one hand, or a blood test on the other, would remove all doubt and would prevent delays which are dangerous and which jeopardize the prospects of an industry which can be made of great commercial importance."

FENCE WILL GUARD BAD

TURN ON MOANALUA HILL

A gang of men was sent out yesterday morning from the road department for the purpose of constructing about 200 feet of fence to serve as a rail guard on one of the dangerous turns on Moanalua hill, situated just on the town side of the entrance to the polo ground.

Several accidents have occurred at this point and only a week ago an oil wagon belonging to the city went over the side of the bank and irrigated a promising planting of young koa trees with sixteen barrels of perfectly good lubricator.

The fence will be painted a pale white and will be two and one-half feet high.

NEW FLAG ANGERS
CHINESE OF COAST

They Fly Into Second Frenzy
When Peking Announces
Change of Banner

Consul Woo-huan Receives Official Notification of Result of 'Monarchical Election'

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

SAN FRANCISCO, December 14.—Chinatown went into a second frenzy of excitement last night when a despatch from Peking was posted announcing that a new flag for China had been adopted by Yuan Shih-kai, the design of which appears to be the Japanese flag superimposed upon the present nine-barred flag of the Republic. The flag is to be a red ball, similar in size to that upon the flying Sun banner, in the center of the flag of the Republic.

This flag, according to the Peking despatch, is to be formally recognized as the flag of China on New Year's Day.

"The Japanese are enemies of China," declared Tsing King Chong, formerly a member of the Chinese senate, denouncing the design of the proposed flag as the emblem of China's subservience to Japan. "We have overthrown the Manchus," continued the senator, "and we will overthrow this monarchy and reestablish the Republic, which Yuan, the tyrant, has stolen from us."

LOCAL CONSULATE

OFFICIALLY ADVISED

The following cable, dated December 12, has been received by the local Chinese consulate from Dr. Wellington Koo, the Chinese minister at Washington:

"Resentful Presidential Mandate December eleventh follow:

"State Council, in communication addressed to me, states that this council, with powers vested in it by the citizens' convention, met today to examine the results of the national election and found there were 1993 national representatives and 1993 votes in favor of a constitutional monarchy. The people's will being thus determined, all laws and ordinances, excepting those in conflict with the form of government, are still valid. Since the imperial household laws existed in different periods, the presidential election laws are now abrogated. Herewith, I transmitted the citizens various petitions, unanimously beseeching you to ascend the throne, and you are requested to act accordingly."

"I, as President, find the sovereignty of the Republic, residing with people and citizens' representatives, having unanimously decided in favor of a constitutional monarchy, nothing is left for me to say. But the request to me to ascend the throne is astonishing to me. At the beginning of the Republic I took an oath to use my best efforts to develop the Republic. In making myself Emperor I would break my oath. My primary object, however, is to save the country and the people and I do not mind sacrificing myself to obtain this object. But, and in self-examination, I find I have done nothing worthy of recommendation, nothing to justify me in abandoning the great principles of morality and faith."

"I think those citizens' representatives who love me will not continue to force upon me the task which would be difficult for me to execute. I hope the general representatives of the citizens' convention will give careful and mature consideration and request another to ascend the throne."

"Meantime I will continue to act as President, exercising those existing duties and powers which will still maintain existing conditions throughout the whole country."

"The petition is hereby returned."

CONSUL WOOHUAN

IS NONCOMMITTAL

Attention of Consul Woo-huan was called to the wording of the mandate, which might be construed as not an absolute refusal to ascend the throne, as being merely a recommendation that another be selected, without reference to Yuan's action should there be another request that he assume the imperial dignity.

The consul shrugged his shoulders. "I don't know," he said. "We all have our opinions. But the despatch saying Yuan had accepted the throne, seems the correspondent's own opinion. He saw the streets decorated, flags flying and people talking about it. The mandate was issued December 11."

The consul was asked whether the majority of the Chinese people desired an empire.

"They don't care; they are indifferent. Even the educated classes are indifferent. What is intended is a stable government under a constitutional monarchy, like England's, for all the people, and under which they can progress toward self-government."

VILLA ABDUCTS

FORTY MAIDENS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

DOUGLAS, Arizona, December 14.—Pancheo Villa appeared again at the head of his soldiers yesterday, entering the village of San Pedro, where his troops proceeded to sack. The villagers resisted but were overpowered, when the entire community, with the exception of forty young girls, was ordered executed. The soldiers carried out the order, leaving the villagers, men, women and children, in heaps in the street.

Proceeding to Miasa, the Villistas looted twenty Chinese stores, the Chinese proprietors being all killed.

A force of Carranzistas is now in hot pursuit of the Villistas in an endeavor to rescue the girls.